

# International Travel and Passenger Fares, 1970-79

**C**APPING a decade of substantial growth in U.S. international travel (table 1), U.S. travel and passenger fare payments in 1979 totaled \$12.5

billion, and U.S. travel and passenger fare receipts were \$10.0 billion. Since 1970, travel and passenger fare payments more than doubled, an average yearly increase of 10 percent. Travel and passenger fare receipts more than tripled, an average yearly increase of 16 percent. This article examines major developments in the growth, composition, and area distribution of international travel payments and receipts in 1970-79 (chart 3).

## Overseas travel

Travel overseas is reviewed separately from travel across the Mexican and Canadian borders because expenditure patterns of overseas travelers and their relation to worldwide economic conditions differ from those of cross-border travelers. Overseas travel characteristically involves longer stays and higher transportation costs than cross-border travel because of the greater distances involved. The availability of auto travel to Mexico and Canada eliminates expenditures for some passenger fares; short-term trips, for shopping or personal business, are quite common. Although passenger fares are included in Mexican and Canadian travel estimates, they are not separately identifiable; separate estimates for overseas passenger fares are available in most cases.

**Passenger fares.**—Total passenger fares paid by U.S. travelers overseas to U.S. flag and foreign flag carriers more than doubled over the decade, to \$5.2 billion in 1979, an average yearly increase of 10 percent. The rise was equally due to increases in the number of U.S. travelers overseas and to higher fares. (See accompanying tabulation.) Foreign flag carriers' share of total passenger fares paid by U.S. travelers rose

from 55 percent in 1970 to 64 percent in 1976, but declined to 60 percent in 1979.

	Average air fare of U.S. travelers overseas (dollars)	U.S. air travelers overseas (thousands)
1970.....	375	5,148
1971.....	370	5,372
1972.....	385	6,717
1973.....	380	6,876
1974.....	493	6,420
1975.....	515	6,218
1976.....	517	6,842
1977.....	472	7,380
1978.....	570	7,703
1979.....	628	7,810

U.S. flag carriers received \$1.7 billion in 1979 for passenger fares from foreign visitors traveling to and from the United States, more than four times 1970 receipts. The average yearly increase was 19 percent.

Petroleum price increases and changes in regulations affecting charter flights and air fare pricing were major factors influencing the course of average fares paid to airlines by U.S. travelers. (Fares paid to airlines account for virtually the entire cost of overseas transportation.) Sharp petroleum price increases in 1974 and 1979 resulted in higher operating costs. In the United States, the increased costs were mostly passed through to travelers, resulting in average fare increases of 19 percent per year in 1974-75 and 10 percent in 1979.

Late in 1975, the Civil Aeronautics Board authorized the sale to individuals of seats on charter flights previously available only to members of a related group of a minimum size. A year later, another ruling further liberalized charter booking regulations. Charter flights increased considerably, especially to Europe. During 1976-77, charters carried 27 percent of U.S. travelers to Europe, up from 18 percent in previous

This article reviews expenditures of U.S. residents traveling abroad and expenditures of foreign residents visiting the United States. These expenditures consist of the travel accounts and part of the passenger fare accounts that appear in the U.S. international transactions accounts. They do not cover U.S. carriers' receipts for transporting foreign residents between foreign points, because these receipts do not involve travel to and from the United States; these receipts are included in the passenger fare account in line 5 of tables 1, 2, and 10 of the quarterly presentation of U.S. international transactions. Travel expenditures do cover passenger fares paid by U.S. travelers to U.S. transoceanic carriers, which are an important part of total expenditures by U.S. travelers; these fares do not enter into the U.S. international transactions accounts.

Travel account payments include expenditures in foreign countries by U.S. visitors for food, lodging, entertainment, transportation purchased abroad, and other expenses incidental to a foreign visit. Excluded are expenditures by U.S. military and other Government personnel stationed abroad, by their dependents, and by U.S. citizens residing abroad. Payments to foreign transoceanic carriers and shipboard expenditures are included in the passenger fare account. Shore expenditures of cruise passengers are included in travel payments.

Travel account receipts include expenditures in the United States by foreigners on business, pleasure, and study trips, and by those in transit for services similar to those indicated for payments. Receipts of U.S. transoceanic carriers from foreigners are included in the passenger fare account.

years. During peak summer travel periods, the proportion was even greater. Beginning in 1978, deregulation of U.S. airlines allowed scheduled airlines greater flexibility in fare pricing. This flexibility, along with competition from charter air carriers and the new Laker Airways Skytrain, brought about wide-spread introduction of discounts on scheduled transatlantic flights. As a result, scheduled airlines recaptured a large share of the market. During 1978-79, charters carried 15 percent of U.S. travelers to Europe, the smallest proportion of the decade.

Throughout the decade, U.S. travelers' passenger fare payments have been roughly equal to the amount they spent for travel within countries overseas. Because fares account for such a large part of the total cost of an overseas trip, changes in them and associated provisions regarding time spent overseas and stopovers are important in overseas travel decisions—whether to go, how long to stay, and how many countries to visit. The importance of fares was particularly evident in 1974-75 when their increase, together with a devalued dollar and high rates of inflation abroad, substantially decreased the number of U.S. travelers overseas. In 1977-78, the small increase in average fares partly offset rising foreign prices and depreciation of the dollar. In 1979, sharply higher fares, together with high inflation rates abroad, limited the increase in the number of U.S. travelers overseas.

**Travel.**—Expenditures of U.S. travelers overseas totaled \$5.4 billion in 1979, an average yearly increase of 11

percent (table 2). Receipts from overseas visitors in the United States increased an average 20 percent and totaled \$4.4 billion in 1979 (table 3). For both travel payments and receipts, the growth of the number of travelers and their average expenditures varied during the decade in response to the changes in air fares, exchange rate fluctuations, and economic conditions in the United States and abroad (table 4 and chart 7).

**1970-73.**—Recovery in the United States from a mild slowdown in 1969-70 and continued economic growth overseas stimulated travel to and from the United States in 1971-73. Most of the increase in both payments and receipts reflected a stepup in the number of travelers, rather than an increase in their average expenditures. A 20-percent decline in the value of the dollar during the period apparently did little to slow the increase in U.S. travelers overseas, even though it substantially increased overseas travel costs. However, the decline spurred sharp increases in the number of overseas visitors to the United States.

For 1970-73, U.S. travel expenditures overseas increased an average 13 percent per year, while receipts from overseas visitors increased an average 20 percent. The number of U.S. travelers overseas increased an average 10 percent per year (table 5); their average expenditures overseas increased 2 percent (table 6). The number of overseas visitors to the United States increased an average 16 percent per year (table 7); their average expenditures increased 3 percent (table 8).

**1974-75.**—Worldwide recession, and high rates of inflation, due in part to large price increases in petroleum, significantly slowed the increase in travel payments and receipts in 1974-75. U.S. payments overseas increased an average 6 percent per year and receipts from overseas visitors increased 10 percent—about one-half the rates of the previous period. Higher average expenditures in the United States and overseas accounted for the increase.

The number of U.S. travelers overseas declined an average 4 percent per year; their average expenditures rose 10 percent. Most of the decline was to Europe and the Mediterranean area. In addition, travelers to that area limited the length of their trips, partly to compensate for higher prices and the decreased value of the U.S. dollar, and partly in response to time limitations attached to certain transoceanic economy air fares. The average length of stay, which had fallen from 27 days to 24 days in 1973, remained at that level (table 9). The number of countries visited, which had declined from 2.6 to 2.5 in 1973, declined further to 2.2 in 1974-75. Travel to the Caribbean and Central America showed little change. The proximity of this area to the United States lessened the impact of large air fare increases.

Visitors from overseas during 1974-75 had to pay increased fares to the United States and higher prices than in the earlier years of the decade. The number of visitors increased only 2 percent; their average expenditures increased 8 percent. Decreases in visitors from Western Europe, the Caribbean, and

Table L.—International Travel and Passenger Fare Transactions

(74 billions of dollars)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Total expenditures of U.S. residents for travel abroad.....	5,180	5,728	7,902	8,472	9,486	10,143	10,588	11,824	13,165	14,574
Less: U.S. passenger fare payments to U.S. carriers (not included in U.S. international transactions accounts).....	985	1,065	1,264	1,168	1,331	1,468	1,444	1,725	1,794	2,061
Total travel and passenger fare payments.....	5,185	5,843	6,638	7,314	8,075	8,680	9,424	10,199	11,397	12,513
Travel: Payments of U.S. travelers in foreign countries (line 20).....	3,680	4,373	5,012	5,626	6,290	6,417	6,856	7,451	8,476	9,413
Passenger fares: U.S. payments to foreign carriers (line 21).....	1,215	1,290	1,398	1,790	2,096	2,268	2,589	2,748	2,896	3,100
Total travel and passenger fare receipts.....	2,796	3,569	3,911	4,134	4,845	5,464	5,679	7,776	8,424	10,012
Travel: Receipts from foreign visitors in the United States (line 4).....	2,331	2,634	2,817	3,113	3,623	4,607	5,742	6,150	7,156	8,335
Passenger fares: Receipts of U.S. carriers for transportation of foreign visitors to and from the United States (part of line 5) <sup>1</sup> .....	377	425	494	718	813	757	937	1,024	1,233	1,577
Net travel and passenger fare payments.....	2,489	2,794	3,327	3,180	3,230	3,216	3,745	2,423	2,973	2,501

1. Excludes fares paid by foreigners to U.S. carriers for transportation between two foreign points.

NOTE.—References in parentheses are to lines in tables 1, 2, and 10 of the quarterly presentations of U.S. international transactions in the March, June, September, and December issues of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

Central America were more than offset by increases in visitors from South America and other areas, primarily the Far East. For visitors from Japan, Germany, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, losses in purchasing power due to U.S. inflation were largely offset by appreciation of their currencies against the U.S. dollar.

1976-79.—Recovery from recession, in 1976-77 for the United States and in 1977-78 for other major countries, and worldwide economic expansion in 1978-79, stimulated international travel in

1976-79. U.S. travel payments overseas increased an average 12 percent per year; U.S. travel receipts increased an average 25 percent. Increases in payments and receipts reflected strong increases in both the number of travelers and average expenditures during this period when inflation accelerated in the United States and abroad. There was some evidence in 1979 that slower U.S. growth and sharply higher air fares were limiting the number of U.S. travelers overseas. Higher air fares may also have been a factor tending to

slow increases in visitors' expenditures within the United States.

The number of U.S. travelers overseas and their average expenditures increased 5 and 6 percent, respectively. As costs overseas increased, travelers cut back the length of their trips further and turned to charter flights in 1976-77 or to the budget fares offered by scheduled carriers in 1978-79. Overseas visitors to the United States increased an average 19 percent per year; their expenditures increased an average 5 percent.

CHART 6.

### U.S. Travel Payments and Receipts by Area

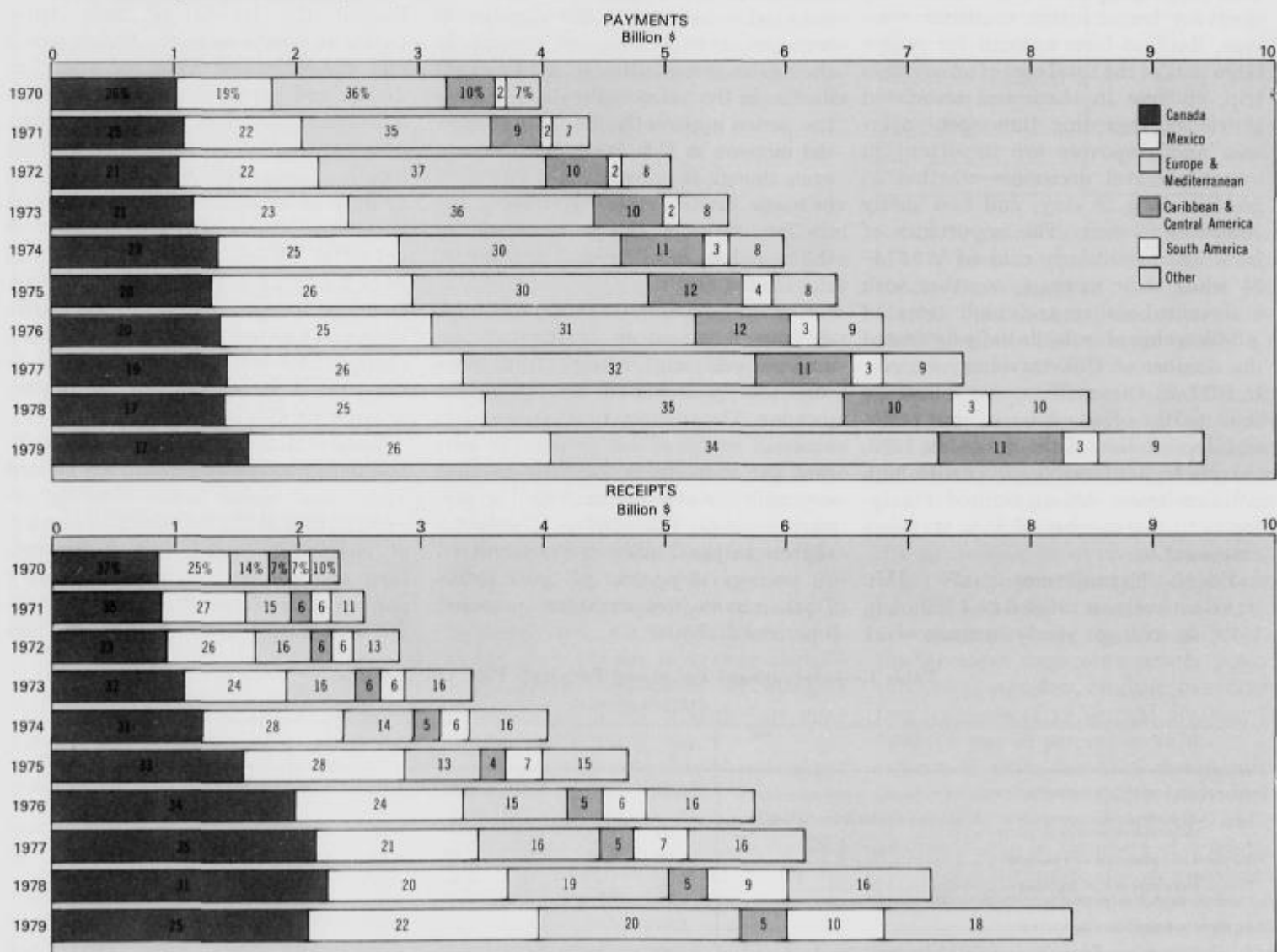


Table 2.—Travel Payments of U.S. Travelers in Foreign Countries, by Area

(Millions of dollars)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Total travel payments.....	3,960	4,373	5,412	5,825	5,908	6,417	6,954	7,451	8,475	8,413
Canada.....	1,018	1,078	1,037	1,158	1,259	1,308	1,271	1,433	1,407	1,500
Mexico.....	778	838	1,135	1,304	1,475	1,087	1,723	1,918	2,122	2,450
Mexican border area.....	483	549	626	715	904	1,047	1,007	1,105	1,128	1,201
Oversas.....	2,184	2,335	2,870	3,104	3,148	3,474	3,702	4,100	4,947	5,354
Europe and Mediterranean.....	1,425	1,540	1,853	1,908	1,882	1,918	2,150	2,398	2,943	3,185
Western Europe.....	1,310	1,373	1,646	1,599	1,500	1,708	1,885	2,105	2,600	2,842
United Kingdom.....	283	354	342	264	388	404	494	585	771	820
France.....	160	168	206	237	108	224	254	283	287	366
Italy.....	172	178	215	218	183	184	207	240	260	300
Switzerland.....	108	99	110	135	117	124	120	145	163	188
Germany.....	145	120	103	170	183	174	185	203	220	283
Austria.....	54	62	64	77	61	65	70	73	75	84
Denmark.....	30	38	41	42	43	43	35	61	70	84
Sweden.....	24	22	32	27	32	29	37	40	52	38
Norway.....	31	38	39	33	31	44	40	37	40	47
Netherlands.....	44	44	67	68	47	40	58	40	65	71
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	22	22	31	23	31	20	35	34	37	50
Spain.....	25	105	132	201	139	135	117	151	213	200
Portugal.....	20	31	37	68	36	18	14	37	53	58
Ireland.....	42	63	38	45	47	25	53	97	110	115
Greece.....	40	12	84	85	84	73	96	102	140	103
Other Western Europe.....	10	23	28	27	25	28	24	20	45	40
Other Europe and Mediterranean.....	115	167	208	103	202	209	285	285	342	343
Israel.....	62	140	124	100	65	57	118	146	144	167
Other.....	53	57	84	83	107	152	147	148	198	186
Caribbean and Central America.....	380	486	583	570	585	727	784	700	888	1,010
Bahamas.....	83	62	69	86	110	115	133	123	130	154
Bahamas.....	127	120	144	136	151	161	158	155	166	224
Jamaica.....	65	60	105	109	122	118	200	100	119	122
Other British West Indies.....	44	60	60	65	87	183	125	144	153	190
Netherlands West Indies.....	18	28	40	55	60	97	202	200	214	238
Other West Indies and Central America.....	43	82	68	95	155	100	147	150	160	181
South America.....	100	102	113	132	300	243	232	254	300	288
Other areas.....	270	205	406	488	450	537	505	558	811	802
Japan.....	67	28	121	122	102	121	145	140	155	142
Hong-Kong.....	53	53	70	65	75	75	74	87	113	137
Australia-New Zealand.....	34	47	50	48	56	54	82	62	123	152
Other.....	65	119	150	178	218	207	295	330	420	420

1. Includes all European countries, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, and Turkey.

NOTE.—Includes shore expenditures of cruise travelers.

Table 3.—U.S. Receipts From Foreign Visitors in the United States

(Millions of dollars)

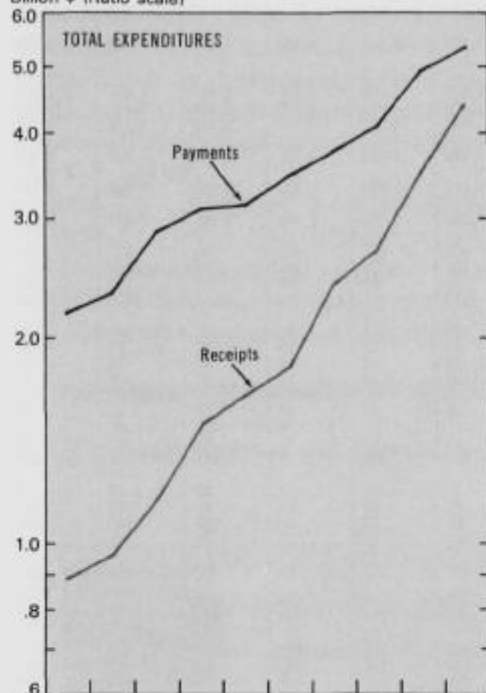
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Total U.S. travel receipts.....	3,331	2,534	2,817	3,422	4,032	4,657	5,742	6,180	7,106	8,305
Canada.....	850	888	928	1,022	1,235	1,561	1,983	2,180	2,348	2,692
Mexico.....	683	681	720	830	1,142	1,311	1,304	1,316	1,559	1,820
U.S. border area.....	620	530	523	598	858	972	1,043	967	951	1,180
Oversas.....	680	603	1,100	1,510	1,606	1,825	2,395	2,084	3,479	4,374
Western Europe.....	318	307	452	559	670	611	852	1,008	1,323	1,667
United Kingdom.....	51	67	90	130	149	144	183	205	305	375
France.....	30	45	63	70	83	95	96	121	140	180
Germany.....	67	79	93	137	128	145	206	283	333	440
Italy.....	20	33	40	45	43	41	59	61	70	84
Netherlands.....	10	22	23	27	28	31	40	57	84	97
Sweden.....	14	13	18	22	22	23	37	40	54	n.a.
Switzerland.....	15	10	21	23	27	32	43	51	72	n.a.
Other.....	84	80	95	105	119	122	170	205	262	n.a.
Caribbean and Central America.....	170	103	169	203	236	206	280	270	323	375
South America.....	104	102	174	196	237	303	380	435	600	703
Other areas.....	237	223	374	548	642	703	804	850	1,174	1,530
Japan.....	101	134	205	334	492	410	430	450	530	600

n.a. Not available.

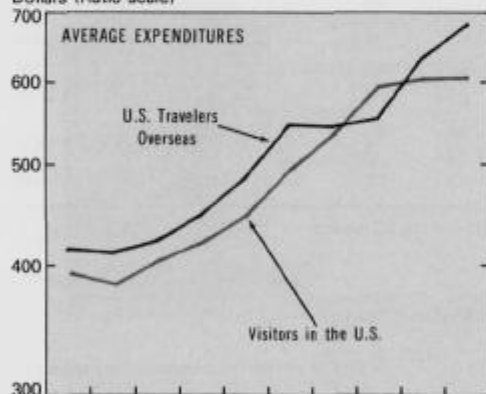
CHART 7

## Overseas Travel

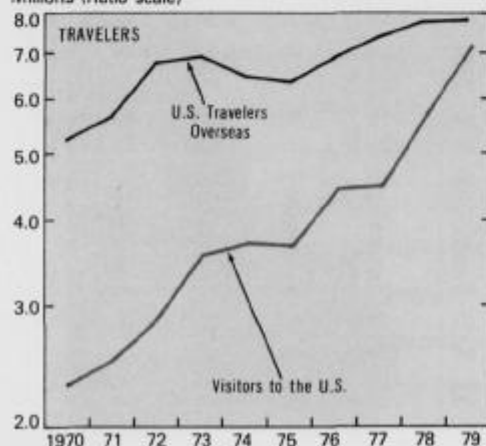
Billion \$ (Ratio scale)



Dollars (Ratio scale)



Millions (Ratio scale)



U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

80-5-1

Throughout the decade, the decline of the U.S. dollar relative to the currencies of many countries overseas made the United States more attractive as a destination in international travel, often competitive with less distant destinations. By 1979, the appreciation of the currencies of several important tourist generating countries had offset U.S. domestic price increases, so that the cost of a trip in the United States, measured in terms of their currencies was about the same as in 1972.

*Mexico and Canada*

U.S. travel spending in Mexico and Canada totaled \$4.1 billion in 1979, and averaged 10 percent growth per year during the decade (chart 8). Payments to Mexico increased more than twice as fast as payments to Canada. As a proportion of worldwide payments, payments to Canada fell steadily from 26 percent in 1970 to 17 percent in 1979, and payments to Mexico increased from 19 to 26 percent.

Receipts in 1979 from Mexican and Canadian visitors combined were \$4.0 billion, and averaged 12 percent growth per year during the decade. Receipts from Mexico increased faster than those from Canada. As a proportion of worldwide travel receipts, receipts from both Mexico and Canada fell, from 37 percent in 1970 to 25 percent in 1979 for Canada and from 25 percent to 22 percent for Mexico.

*Mexico.*—From 1970 to 1972, U.S. travel payments in Mexico increased an average 21 percent per year and U.S. receipts from Mexican visitors increased an average 11 percent. The peso-dollar exchange rate was constant and the rates for consumer price increases were similar on both sides of the border.

In 1973-75, consumer prices in both countries accelerated, although the rate of increase in Mexico was about twice the rate in the United States. U.S. spending in Mexico increased an average 13 percent per year and receipts from Mexican visitors in the United States increased 23 percent. In addition, there may have been some anticipation, toward the end of 1975, of a peso devaluation, encouraging stepped-up conversion of pesos into U.S. dollars by Mexican visitors.

Table 4.—Average Yearly Percent Change in Overseas Travel

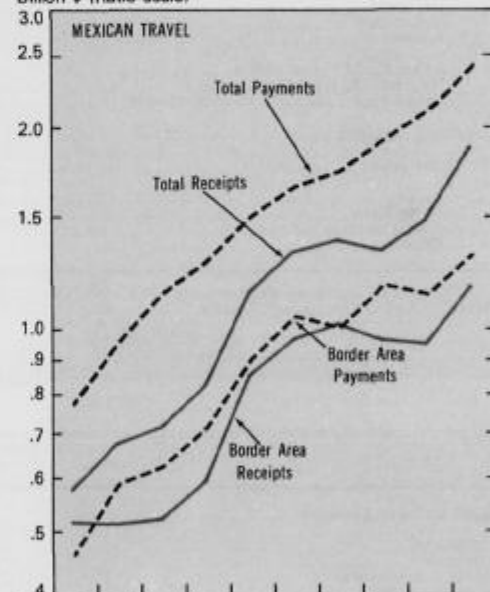
	1970-73	1974-75	1976-79
<b>Payments:</b>			
Travel payments overseas.....	13	6	12
Average expenditures.....	2	10	6
U.S. travelers overseas.....	10	-4	5
<b>Receipts:</b>			
Travel receipts from overseas.....	20	10	25
Average expenditures.....	3	8	5
Overseas visitors to the United States.....	16	2	19

The major change in 1976-77 was the fall in the value of the peso by almost 40 percent against the dollar late in 1976, and an additional 8 percent

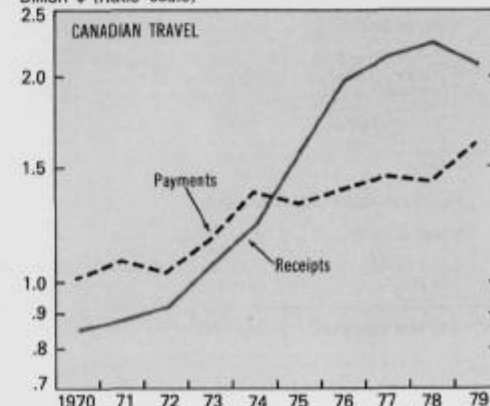
CHART 8

## Mexican and Canadian Travel

Billion \$ (Ratio scale)



Billion \$ (Ratio scale)



U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

80-5-2



in early 1977. For U.S. travelers to Mexico, the increased value of the dollar more than offset Mexican price increases. As a result, travel payments increased 11 percent in 1977, compared with 5 percent in 1976. Mexican buying power in the United States was severely reduced. U.S. receipts, which increased slightly in 1976, fell back to 1975 levels the following year.

In 1978-79, after the peso-dollar exchange rate stabilized, average yearly increases for U.S. payments were 13 percent; average increases for travel receipts were 20 percent. The continued rapid increase in Mexican prices significantly increased the costs of U.S. travelers in Mexico and encouraged Mexican travel to the United States, where prices were increasing at a slower rate.

**Canada.**—U.S. travel payments in Canada were essentially unchanged until 1973, when increases in both the number of U.S. travelers and average expenditures resulted in higher travel payments. From 1973 to the end of the decade, the number of U.S. travelers to Canada declined continuously. Increased average expenditures tended to offset this decline.

From 1974 to 1978 there was little net increase in travel payments. A small decline in 1975 was partly due to depressed economic conditions in the United States, particularly in industrial cities near the Canadian border. A small decline in 1978 occurred despite a substantial depreciation of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar.

A sharp increase in 1979 in payments to Canada was partly due to gasoline shortages and price increases in the United States; there were indications that many U.S. border residents made frequent trips to Canada to buy gasoline. The stability of the Canadian dollar during the year, at a substantially depreciated level against the U.S. dollar, and a slower rate of consumer price increases in Canada than in the United States, may have encouraged U.S. travel spending in 1979.

U.S. travel receipts from Canadian visitors increased at an average yearly rate of 9 percent from 1970 to 1974. The number of Canadian visitors was

at the lowest level of the decade from 1972 to 1974. Gasoline shortages in the United States may have discouraged travel in the latter part of that period. From 1975 to 1977, with both the num-

ber of visitors and their average expenditures up, total receipts increased an average of 21 percent per year. U.S. receipts increased slightly in 1978, but fell sharply in 1979. The factors that led

Table 5.—U.S. Travelers Overseas

	(Thousands)									
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Total.....	5,369	5,567	5,780	5,311	5,467	5,354	5,397	7,399	7,790	7,535
Europe and Mediterranean.....	2,308	2,292	2,343	2,015	2,225	2,185	2,528	3,020	4,105	4,568
Western Europe.....	2,783	2,930	2,698	2,720	2,118	2,900	2,236	2,668	2,914	3,509
United Kingdom.....	1,355	1,358	1,492	1,334	1,227	1,190	1,345	1,550	1,725	1,817
France.....	996	975	1,115	1,108	824	909	902	786	983	943
Italy.....	573	517	578	507	557	652	685	715	718	718
Switzerland.....	704	698	811	772	544	567	585	620	573	535
Germany.....	929	805	964	915	712	723	802	768	765	684
Austria.....	538	438	537	515	335	377	395	350	436	419
Denmark.....	317	279	381	274	239	230	214	238	271	205
Sweden.....	177	170	212	184	164	180	164	180	213	138
Norway.....	160	148	108	170	134	135	123	147	185	137
Netherlands.....	320	461	587	573	352	418	482	317	383	379
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	282	310	265	243	246	280	280	340	234	257
Spain.....	439	481	630	784	468	370	300	324	524	413
Portugal.....	228	208	267	332	170	95	57	134	106	188
Ireland.....	230	232	100	210	175	101	251	308	206	278
Greece.....	203	280	324	315	228	178	220	257	254	309
Other Western Europe.....	n.a.	274	264	260	131	142	140	122	210	167
Israel.....	108	300	310	281	231	138	284	316	277	259
Other.....	n.a.	313	453	496	430	413	494	480	608	509
Caribbean and Central America.....	1,663	1,796	1,982	2,032	2,147	2,065	2,201	2,208	2,385	2,534
South America.....	240	254	338	383	425	447	430	463	516	434
Other areas.....	450	475	517	603	672	637	737	794	805	800

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—Excludes cruise travelers.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, based on data of U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Table 6.—Average Expenditures of U.S. Travelers Overseas, by Area

	(Dollars)									
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Total.....	411	407	416	438	478	533	533	543	624	672
Europe and Mediterranean.....	480	481	482	508	542	602	610	612	717	783
Western Europe.....	470	468	446	484	513	573	572	574	664	735
United Kingdom.....	215	220	226	285	300	337	350	375	447	512
France.....	161	174	179	215	210	279	282	298	325	376
Italy.....	106	116	210	243	286	304	281	338	363	418
Switzerland.....	138	143	147	175	214	213	231	234	267	295
Germany.....	160	157	170	188	216	238	248	264	288	328
Austria.....	101	120	119	140	163	173	177	208	176	200
Denmark.....	124	137	127	153	173	187	178	214	258	282
Sweden.....	135	123	148	144	197	192	240	222	244	270
Norway.....	165	170	197	191	228	328	301	282	297	343
Netherlands.....	85	98	98	111	133	145	134	155	179	187
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	74	71	84	73	127	137	121	142	158	195
Spain.....	164	219	227	257	298	366	370	462	407	451
Portugal.....	139	150	139	172	202	303	249	276	273	297
Ireland.....	183	223	190	214	270	287	231	320	272	414
Greece.....	193	214	250	280	371	411	370	397	463	528
Other Western Europe.....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Israel.....	315	395	398	383	412	400	447	482	520	600
Other.....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Caribbean and Central America.....	221	219	229	250	296	336	345	320	340	367
South America.....	361	262	334	345	442	541	532	326	594	664
Other Areas.....	620	621	618	678	757	802	609	830	1,007	1,078

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—Excludes shore expenditures of cruise travelers.

Table 7.—Foreign Visitors to the United States from Overseas, by Area and Type of Visa

	[Thousands]									
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978 *	1979 *
Total.....	2,268	2,496	2,881	3,654	3,706	3,674	4,466	4,699	5,764	7,220
Europe.....	884	1,112	1,306	1,633	1,644	1,600	1,812	1,885	2,483	3,185
Caribbean and Central America.....	484	498	451	407	308	478	373	378	708	855
South America.....	318	311	312	358	401	438	510	573	773	905
Other areas.....	602	658	762	1,076	1,217	1,258	1,481	1,473	1,805	2,285
Japan.....	207	311	417	580	784	747	766	750	886	1,005
Business.....	808	320	370	471	489	476	607	641	763	946
Europe.....	167	182	203	242	233	241	318	334	306	406
Caribbean and Central America.....	17	20	23	31	34	32	47	53	50	70
South America.....	10	21	24	31	37	35	47	53	62	80
Other areas.....	103	97	120	167	176	168	195	201	244	300
Japan.....	86	58	74	106	109	92	92	06	111	133
Pleasure.....	1,706	1,862	2,104	2,772	2,880	2,909	3,328	3,530	4,686	5,804
Europe.....	728	832	966	1,291	1,160	1,169	1,448	1,439	1,962	2,490
Caribbean and Central America.....	420	386	367	424	431	408	435	482	588	720
South America.....	253	251	253	292	333	370	437	453	660	680
Other areas.....	305	444	568	764	856	874	1,145	1,127	1,282	1,735
Japan.....	130	237	330	517	646	635	630	690	745	826
Transit.....	202	200	222	224	234	197	205	206	220	265
Europe.....	80	80	104	100	111	80	04	06	102	120
Caribbean and Central America.....	30	27	37	38	27	24	25	26	36	40
South America.....	32	27	34	23	21	22	22	21	22	25
Other areas.....	60	57	67	66	63	63	64	61	60	80
Japan.....	0	13	0	10	8	11	5	10	15	20
Student.....	74	77	75	87	88	82	118	132	174	215
Europe.....	11	10	13	11	11	17	14	16	21	30
Caribbean and Central America.....	17	15	14	18	16	16	18	17	20	25
South America.....	12	12	11	11	10	11	14	16	23	30
Other areas.....	34	40	37	49	51	54	74	64	110	130
Japan.....	3	3	4	6	8	10	10	11	15	15

\* Revised. \* Preliminary.

Note.—Data are not adjusted for multiple entries on a single trip. Data for 1978 are revised; data for 1979 are provisional.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, based on data of U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Table 8.—Average Expenditures of Overseas Visitors in the United States, by Area

	[Dollars]									
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Total.....	389	388	463	436	458	497	537	635	684	605
Western Europe.....	323	330	346	344	368	407	450	433	533	532
Caribbean and Central America.....	301	281	375	412	425	431	504	478	458	430
South America.....	516	621	556	653	501	602	704	704	854	707
Other.....	472	426	472	509	516	580	604	645	650	665

Table 9.—Average Length of Stay of U.S. Travelers in Selected Areas

	[Days]									
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Europe and Mediterranean.....	27	20	27	24	24	23	24	19	20	20
Caribbean and Central America:										
Bermuda.....	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Bahamas.....	5	5	4	5	5	6	6	6	7	7
Other Caribbean and Central America.....	11	10	11	10	10	12	8	9	12	11
South America.....	22	20	21	14	18	18	14	14	19	18
Other overseas.....	28	27	30	28	22	23	20	20	25	25

Note.—Excludes cruise travelers.

to the increase in payments also led to the fall in receipts.

Canadians showed an increasing preference for travel south during the winter months. In 1979, 42 percent of visitors traveled in the first and fourth quarters of the year, compared with 33 percent in 1970. Winter travel accounted for 50 percent of U.S. receipts from Canada, up from 40 percent in 1970.